

Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh south shifting to west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 42. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

LANE LETTERS TELL OF WILSON BLOCKING WAR PREPAREDNESS

Reproached His Cabinet and Didn't Want Either Side to Win.

ONCE REBUKED M'ADOO

President Often Lost Patience and Turned Bitterly on Advisers.

TRIVIALITIES FOR THEM

Handled Grave Problems Alone and Didn't Show Many Important Notes.

Boston, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—A series of history making letters, describing in detail the American war cabinet and giving an intimate picture of Woodrow Wilson as he appeared while presiding over the secret meetings of his official family, is made public to-day. The letters, written by the late Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson from 1913 to 1920, have been collected and edited by his widow, Anne Wintermute Lane, and have been published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The volume is just off the press.

The correspondence reveals among other things how the President frequently lost patience with the tremendous problems confronting him, and how at other times discouragement crowded him to such a degree that he was prompted to turn bitterly upon his advisers when they failed to agree with him.

The letters give a description of Mr. Wilson's attitude on preparedness before America entered the war; tell how he regarded the proposal to arm merchant ships, describe his opposition to anything approaching the "code duello" spirit at a time when the United States was neutral, and then, when great questions were pressing for decision, tell how he encouraged his Cabinet to talk of trivialities while he went along on his own course to solve the huge problems facing his Administration.

Didn't Wish to See Either Side Win

"The President said he didn't wish to see either side win, for both had been equally indifferent to the rights of neutrals," Mr. Lane wrote to his brother on February 17, 1917, commenting on a particularly animated Cabinet discussion.

On the subject of preparedness, even a few months before the United States entered the war, Mr. Lane quoted President Wilson as being "not in sympathy." Writing again to his brother February 17, 1917, Mr. Lane said:

At our dinner to the President last night he said he was not in sympathy with any great preparedness that Europe would be mad and money-poor by the end of the war.

The army and the navy are so set and stereotyped and standpat that I am almost hopeless as to moving them to the wise, large and wholesome job. They are governed by red tape worse than any union. The chief of staff fell asleep at our meeting to-day. Mars and Morpheus in one.

Again to his brother, February 25, Secretary Lane wrote:

On Friday we had one of the most animated sessions of the Cabinet that I suppose ever has been held under this or any other President. It all arose out of a very innocent question of mine as to whether it was true that the wives of American consuls on leaving Germany had been stripped naked, given an acid bath to detect writing on their flesh and subjected to other indignities.

Lansing answered that it was true. Then I asked Houghton about the bread riots in New York—this led to a discussion of the great problem which we had all been afraid to raise—Why shouldn't we send our ships out with guns and convoys?

Daniels said we must not convey that would be dangerous. (Think of a Secretary of the Navy telling of danger.)

Secretary Lane's Supporters.

The President said the country was not willing that we should take any risks of war. I said that I got no such sentiment out of the country.

This the President took as a suggestion that we should work up propaganda of hatred against Germany. Of course I said I had no such idea, but I felt that in a democracy the people were entitled to know the facts. McAdoo, Houston and Redfield joined me.

The President turned on them bitterly, especially on McAdoo, and reproached all of us with appealing to the spirit of the "code duello." We couldn't get the idea out of his head that we were bent on pushing the country into war. Houston talked of resigning after

Continued on Page Nine.

Dread of Socialism Strengthens Bonar Law

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—Fear of socialism and the nationalization of industries is the motive animating the drift of support to Bonar Law as revealed in the speech of Reginald McKenna to-day, in the recent speeches of Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, and even in the manifesto of the Asquithian, or independent, Liberal. There is manifest dread of the advent of a labor Government, with attacks on capital, in the shape of a levy on capital and upon private enterprise in trade and industry.

The speech delivered by Arthur Henderson, prominent labor leader, last week has been largely responsible for this development. In his speech Mr. Henderson said that "labor has declared war on private enterprise," and he made other similar statements, which it is thought he would probably have toned down had he known an election was so near.

BONAR LAW NAMES LIST OF MINISTERS

Stanley Baldwin Chancellor of Exchequer; Curzon in Foreign Affairs.

DIE-HARDS NOT FAVORED

Asquithians Cold to Lloyd George; Labor Objects to Workday Polling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 24.

Andrew Bonar Law, Prime Minister of Great Britain, officially announced the new Ministers to-night, as follows: Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Cave.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin. (Probable leader in the House of Commons.)

Secretary for Home Affairs, William C. Briddeman.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Marquis Curzon. (Leader in the House of Lords.)

Secretary for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire.

Secretary for India, Viscount Peel.

Secretary for War, the Earl of Derby.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame.

Minister of Health, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen.

Minister of Agriculture, Sir Robert A. Sanders.

Secretary for Scotland, Viscount Novar.

Attorney-General, Douglas McG. Hogg.

Lord Advocate, Hon. W. A. Watson.

President of the Board of Education, Edward F. L. Wood. Bonar Law's name is not in the list, indicating he will follow Lloyd George's example and not take on any departmental duties.

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was considered a probable Minister, is not on the list, but he gave his official blessing to the Bonar Law administration at a meeting of the City Conservative Association to-day and specifically approved the selection of Stanley Baldwin as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The selection of Mr. Baldwin may be taken to mean that the debt repayment policy toward the United States will be carried out as planned by Sir Robert Horne. The only difference may be that Mr. Baldwin will insist on presenting the matter to the House of Commons.

Need of Economy Stressed.

Both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna in their speeches on the new Government stress the need for economy. It is already indicated that it will cost the British taxpayers an shilling in the pound to meet the debt under the terms of the present funding act, and whether it is done by Sir Robert Horne or some one else at Washington the struggling new administration may be expected to press the case for more time even stronger than did the Lloyd George Government. They will have to struggle with the Near Eastern emergency costs that all his services are expected to reap the benefits of their campaign pledges of economy.

Mr. Bonar Law thus far has successfully avoided any accusation of "die-hardism" in the framing of his Cabinet. Though the Marquis of Salisbury has occasionally been associated with Col. Grettton's group he is not definitely committed to their principles, and the post of Lord President of the Council—held by the Earl of Balfour in the former Cabinet—is one which is largely ornamental. The other appointments are about as expected.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Minister of Education in the Ulster Cabinet, had declined to act as Air Minister, but declined to accept an American party platform, which in its demands might well satisfy Mr. Lloyd George, but which is accompanied by a statement plainly showing that the Asquithians will not

Opposition Starts Campaign.

The Liberal and Labor parties both started formal campaigns to-day. The Liberals issued a manifesto which is the equivalent to an American party platform, which in its demands might well satisfy Mr. Lloyd George, but which is accompanied by a statement plainly showing that the Asquithians will not

Continued on Page Four.

GERMANY TO INVITE HELP FROM OUTSIDE TO AVERT COLLAPSE

Wants Financial Experts to Try Stabilization of the Mark.

DEFAULT THREATENS

Reparations Commission Is Going to Berlin to Suggest Measures.

ENGLAND YIELDS AT LAST

Now Willing to Apply Financial Pressure if Germany Won't Reform.

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—It is semi-officially announced that the German Government will invite a number of prominent financial experts to come to Berlin and discuss measures for the stabilization of the mark. Among the experts to be invited are Prof. John Maynard Keynes, the British financial expert; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell and New York universities; Prof. Cassell of Sweden, recently reported to have accepted the post of financial adviser to the Soviet Government; and Dr. J. Ter-Moulen, author of the Ter-Moulen scheme for organizing international commissions to finance essential imports. A leading official of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will be invited. The full list of experts will not be made public until their acceptances have been received.

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—The entire Reparations Commission, including Roland W. Boyden, the American unofficial representative with the commission, and Col. James A. Logan, Jr., acting in a similar capacity with the Guarantees Commission, will leave for Berlin Sunday to confer with the German Government on the financial crisis in Germany and for the purpose of discussing measures which the commission may judge necessary to impose on Germany for the balancing of the budget and to effect the stabilization of the mark, the slump of which threatens a total financial collapse of that country.

The alarming reports concerning the financial condition in Germany which reached the Reparations Commission had much to do with the decision of the commission to proceed to Berlin. Roland W. Boyden was one of the first to suggest the advisability of an inquiry on the ground.

The unanimous decision to go to Berlin was taken after Sir John Bradbury had definitely made known that he, on behalf of Great Britain, was willing to vote to declare Germany in voluntary default of her agreement provided satisfactory financial conditions were reached within a reasonable time requests for the internal reforms which the commission will make in Berlin.

This was a big surprise to the Reparations Commission, since it was a decided concession to the French viewpoint. Heretofore the British representative had refused to declare Germany in default under any conditions or to be a party to any move which might be construed as interfering with Germany's internal affairs.

Sir John Bradbury, the French representative, that should Germany fail to make every effort to put the proposed reforms into effect and thereby jeopardize her indemnity payments, the commission formally to declare Germany in voluntary default.

It is not unlikely that the British already have obtained certain concessions from the French Government in return. It is reported that these may take the form of indefinitely postponing the reparations payments, placing the entire reparations problem in the hands of a commission, a point upon which Sir John Bradbury has been strongly insistent.

The exact character of the measures to be imposed on Germany will be decided by the commission between now and Sunday.

The members of the commission are agreed that the time has come to take radical action on the German situation if complete financial breakdown is to be avoided. The British still hold that a long moratorium will be necessary to place Germany on her financial feet, aside from the good effect the new reforms may have. The American observer is believed to have endorsed this view.

The holding of the proposed Brussels conference is now very uncertain.

Jerome Uhl, Painter and Singer, to Wed Same Girl for Third Time

Jerome Uhl, painter and opera singer, who has been heard with the Century and Chicago Opera companies, will sail for Europe next Saturday to marry for the third time the woman whom he first married in 1903—then Miss Elizabeth Norris, daughter of Henry Littlemore Norris of Philadelphia. The marriage will be solemnized in Rome, Italy, and will study painting at Lauterbach, Switzerland, where her father and mother will establish the home after they are married again for the third time.

Mr. Uhl said yesterday that, even after they were divorced for the first and second time, he and Mrs. Uhl kept track of each other's movements. Besides meeting frequently, they wrote to each other constantly, and their daughter divided her time between them.

Reds Ruined Canned Meat in Plot to Poison the Soldiers in France

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 24.—(Testimony that the Industrial Workers of the World no longer teach sabotage in books and pamphlets but pass the instructions by "word of mouth" was given in Superior Court to-day by W. R. Townsend, who said he formerly was a lieutenant of William ("Big Bill") Hayward, head of the I. W. W.

Townsend was a "surprise" witness for the prosecution of ten admitted members of the organization who are on trial charged with violation of the California syndicalism law.

Townsend testified that he, as a trusted assistant of Hayward, had obtained employment on at least two railroads during the world war with instructions to blow them up, and that he had served in branches of the military service, including the marines at Mare Island.

During the war, he said, several hundred members of the I. W. W. were employed at a Chicago packing house, where many of them, acting as inspectors, ruined canned meats intended for the troops in France whom the Reds called "Uncle Sam's damned gunners."

In their sabotage of the harvest fields, Townsend testified, harvests were destroyed, hay fields fired and harvested wheat often destroyed by placing the sheaves of wheat upside down so that the kernels drew moisture from the ground and sprouted.

Regarding his being stationed as a marine at Mare Island Townsend said: "In my company of forty-eight men eight of them had carried the I. W. W. card. The plan of the I. W. W. is to gain friends in all branches of industry and the Government so that when the industries are taken over there will be no trouble."

The I. W. W. sought to place its members in responsible positions so they had help from within. Through Hayward I became a special railroad agent on the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads.

"The plan was I could help blow up the railroads. But I never carried out my plans, as the Government got busy and I was arrested by the Department of Justice."

The industrial workers organization, Townsend testified, maintains "flying squadrons" which are really gunmen, who ride up and down on the trains. "They beat up the train crews, threaten them and even seek to coax them into allowing I. W. W. members to ride on the trains."

Townsend testified he had quit the organization because he believed it was wrong.

CASH ONLY WAS USED

John G. Succa Says He Employed Tammany Official as an Agent.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

BRITISH COMPEL U. S. SHIP TO TAKE BRANDY

Invoke Old Law Providing One Gallon for Each 100 Immigrants Aboard.

TO BE USED IN ILLNESS

Some See Reprisal on Volsteadism in Digging-Up Forgotten Statute.

Liners flying the American flag and carrying stowage passengers from Great Britain cannot, according to a rule of the British Board of Trade, receive clearance papers unless they have aboard one gallon of brandy for each 100 stowage passengers. This immemorial rule is for the protection of British immigrants who may be ill on the voyage and need brandy as a restorative. Capt. Pendlebury of the United States Lines steamship President Adams, in yesterday, learned of the rule when he went to the office of the British Board of Trade in London before sailing.

The skipper supposed that he would have no trouble clearing his ship, but was startled to learn that he would have to take back to New York at least three gallons of brandy for the conditional consumption of 231 stowage passengers who might become ill. He had unloaded all of his unconstitutional and humbug cargo, but the British Board of Trade insisted that he take back the brandy under seal. Nobody got ill in either direction, so the brandy was administered, medicinally.

Hint of Retaliation.

As there has been hitherto no inquiry by British Board of Trade officials as to whether American liners carried brandy for stowage passengers, it is a suspicion on the part of Yankee shipping men that the sudden enforcement of the rule may be a bit of a retaliatory measure aimed at Volsteadism.

A shipping man who arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Majestic remarked that the British shipping laws had been humbug and did not seem to care much for Britons who can afford to travel in the first or second cabin. Food intended for the stowage passengers was carefully stored in the hold, and the British Board of Trade, he said, was not to be taken in by the British Board of Trade.

Liquor to Go Back.

To be able to comply with the British law should the President Adams in the future carry more than 400 stowage passengers from London, Capt. Pendlebury stowed five gallons of brandy aboard and humbug orders. He will take it back to the British capital on the ship's next trip, under seal of course.

It may make many round trips to Europe and back, as the ship is being chartered by the British Board of Trade as a medicine in a matter that the ship's physician may determine, according to his belief or disbelief in the efficacy of alcohol as a remedy for the sorrow of the sorrow.

When the President Adams was discharging her stores of liquor, including 4,538 bottles of whisky, the band of a British liner across the dock struck up a dirge and the passengers of both ships indulged in a semi comic groaning. The door of the American ship's barroom was draped in black and some passengers wore black bands.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

CASE WILL END TO-DAY

Aspersions of Woman and Not Wife's Confession Led to Challenge.

Arroused by Bergin's Word.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

CLINE SAYS BERGIN TRIED TRICK IN DUEL

Testifies Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

CASE WILL END TO-DAY

Aspersions of Woman and Not Wife's Confession Led to Challenge.

Arroused by Bergin's Word.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

Witnesses Hand Was Caught by Actor Prior to Agreed Signal.

DRIVER SAYS FARLEY CLEARED \$600 ON BUS AND GOT HIM ROUTE

Witness Asserts He Was Told if He'd Buy He'd Get Work.

CASH ONLY WAS USED

John G. Succa Says He Employed Tammany Official as an Agent.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

DRIVER SAYS FARLEY CLEARED \$600 ON BUS AND GOT HIM ROUTE

Witness Asserts He Was Told if He'd Buy He'd Get Work.

CASH ONLY WAS USED

John G. Succa Says He Employed Tammany Official as an Agent.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

\$33,000 to \$30,000 Bet on Gov. Miller to Win

THE largest single bet on the outcome of the New York State gubernatorial contest was made in Wall Street yesterday when G. B. de Chadenades & Co., 20 Broad street, placed \$33,000 on Gov. Miller against \$30,000 on former Governor Smith, at odds of 11 to 10. At the close of the day this firm was offering \$20,000 on Smith at odds of 5 to 6 and \$25,000 on Miller at 11 to 10.

The plentiful supply of money for election betting was further evidenced by W. L. Darnell & Co., 44 Broad street, who were offering \$10,000 against \$25,000 that Smith, Senator Calder and Gov. Edwards of New Jersey, the last named running for Senator, would defeat their opponents.

CASH ONLY WAS USED

John G. Succa Says He Employed Tammany Official as an Agent.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

DRIVER SAYS FARLEY CLEARED \$600 ON BUS AND GOT HIM ROUTE

Witness Asserts He Was Told if He'd Buy He'd Get Work.

CASH ONLY WAS USED

John G. Succa Says He Employed Tammany Official as an Agent.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.

Witness Asserts Former Alderman Turned Over All Money to Him.